

GREEKS LOST TO SUPERIOR FORCE.

Journal Correspondents Describe the Great Battle of the War.

THE BATTLE AT PHARSALA.

After an All-Day Contest the Turks Routed Their Foes.

SMOLENSKI'S GREAT FIGHT

Held Velesino Against a Strong Army in Gallant Style—Deadly Work of the Artillery.

By Julian Ralph.

(Copyright, 1907, by W. R. Hearst.)
TURKISH CAMP, in Front of Pharsala, May 6.—The most important conflict of the Turko-Greek war was terminated this morning after active hostilities lasting all of yesterday.

Early to-day the Turks advanced and found the town abandoned. Twenty thousand troops, with their officers, the two royal princes and all the inhabitants had fallen back to Domokos.

Fighting of the Greeks.

The Greeks yesterday only once offered determined resistance, namely, at the little town of Pasiagaglia. Night fell almost immediately afterward, and in the darkness Pharsala was evacuated.

So great a battle was not expected yesterday. The Greeks held a good position on some small mountains on the Turkish side of the valley, but the moment the attack was commenced they began to descend the sides and cross the plain. This enabled the Turks to open an artillery fire with great and continuous effect.

The Turkish losses were insignificant, but I hear that the Greeks lost heavily.

Edhem Pasha to-day pitched his camp overlooking the pastoral and tranquil scene, and his army rests and is happy.

The Fight at Velesino.

By John Bass.

(Copyright, 1907, by W. R. Hearst.)
Velesino, May 5.—I went to the trenches opposite the village of Tameiki this afternoon. This village is northwest of Velesino, in a ravine half a mile wide. The Turkish trenches were on the hill on one side of the ravine and the Greeks' on the other side. In the Greek trenches the dead lay, covered with blankets, where they were shot. Their comrades were too busy to remove them.

The sunken bed of a stream led from the plain to the village of Tameiki. Up this the Turks, who had been driven from the village in the morning, came in small numbers under a heavy fire from the Greeks. The Turkish artillery supported the advance with a heavy fire.

Heavy Fire on Greeks.

I saw the Greek trenches back of us struck seven times with shells. One man was thrown into the air and turned a complete somersault. Not a man was left in the trenches. The small mountain battery under Second Lieutenant Vranzi stood the fire of three Turkish field batteries, and continued with indomitable pluck to fire during the whole day, although the range was somewhat limited.

Greek volunteers did excellent work, making their way up the hills to a very high position in front of the earthworks of the Turks.

Just as the sun set a beautiful rainbow appeared in the south, and the Greek soldiers sent up a shout of joy for this favorable omen.

Firing was kept up until it was too dark to see.

The Fighting Renewed.

Two Turkish batteries concentrated their fire this morning on the Greek earthworks. Shell after shell ploughed the Greek trenches, but the men held out stoutly. The Turks poured into the village, but did not make the most of their position, their fire being very ineffective. Toward noon the fire increased on the extreme left, the Turks attacking positions taken by volunteers on the night before and now occupied by regular Greek troops.

An American correspondent and myself, amid a very uncomfortable shower of bullets, made our way to the Greek position, facing the Turkish attack. The officers commanded their men with great bravery. One fine fellow about the earthworks directing his men was shot through the heart. Eighteen were killed yesterday and 100 wounded, a large proportion being officers.

Certainly the 10,000 men under General Smolenski have made a determined stand. However, I hear from reliable sources that the Greek Commander-in-Chief sent in to the Minister such discouraging information regarding the condition of the troops in Pharsala that a retreat will be forced on the army of Velesino.

There can be no doubt that Greek soldiers are plucky, but the whole fault has been in an incapable and cowardly command. Smolenski is the only real General in the Greek army. I send this dispatch by courier.



Miss Tamsen A. Gray, Who Will Nurse the Greeks.

MISS TAMSEN A. GRAY, a slender, blue-eyed, comely woman of twenty-five, reached this city yesterday, and after leaving her luggage at No. 20 Fifth avenue, went to call upon Greek Consul Botass.

Miss Gray is a graduate of the Portland (Me.) Surgical Hospital. After leaving the Consul's office she went directly to the French line offices and bought a ticket for Athens. She will sail to-morrow.

To a Journal reporter Miss Gray said: "I should not have taken this step were it not that I am a trained nurse by profession. I am, of course, in thorough sympathy with the Greek cause and am convinced that there is sad need of competent nurses there. I have corresponded with some of the prominent Greeks in New York and Boston. What finally fixed my mind upon going was a warm letter from Dr. Anagnostopoulos, manager of the Massachusetts Institution for the Blind. Of course I understand thoroughly the gravity of the step I am taking. I have thought of every phase of it, but the necessity seems to me to overbalance any personal danger that may be incurred."

Miss Gray said she had been surprised to learn that she was the first American woman who had actually started for Athens to nurse the wounded Greek soldiers. She was proud of the fact, too, and said she thought it well to show a practical sympathy for a people which had undergone so much. Talking, she said, healed no wounds.

TURKS READY TO QUIT.

Powers' Proposition to Mediate Favorably Received by Porte.

Constantinople, May 7.—The proposed mediation of the powers between Turkey and Greece is viewed with favor by the Turkish Government.

Another batch of men who have been on trial charged with participating in the massacre of Armenians in the streets of Tokat, District of Sivas, have been sentenced. Three of them have been sentenced to death and four others have been sentenced to terms of from three to ten years' imprisonment.

The authorities of Ezerum have been ordered to hold eleven regiments of the famous Hamidieh cavalry in readiness in case they are wanted for service in Thessaly.

A battalion of Redifs has been sent to the island of Mytilene as a precaution against a possible landing of the Greeks there.

Athens, May 7.—It is stated positively that if the powers insist on the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as a condition of mediation Greece will reply that she prefers war even to extermination.

The Greek Government has notified the powers that the Greek fleet has established an effective blockade of the coast of Epirus.

SMOLENSKI IS BEATEN.

Driven Out of Velesino and Forced to Fall Back on Almyros.

Athens, May 7.—An engagement began early to-day near Velesino and lasted several hours, the Greeks being finally beaten back. They have retreated, sharply pursued by the Turks.

Smolenski's brigade reached Almyros safely.

The Greek fleet at Volo will not try to prevent the entrance of the Turks, fearing that the latter would destroy the town.

The Greeks, having retreated upon Volo, the whole length of railway connecting Trilakia, Velesino and Larissa is now in possession of the Turks.

TURKISH ARMY AT VOLO.

The Capture of the Greek City Only a Question of a Few Hours.

London, May 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Velesino, dated noon, yesterday, says:

"The Turkish forces have reached the outskirts of Volo. As yet there is no confirmation of the rumors that the town has already fallen, but in any case its capture is only an affair of a few hours, as the defenses on the land side are very feeble."

A portion of the Greek force has retreated by the coast road to Almyros, from which point it will probably be conveyed by sea to Larissa and rejoin the rest of the army at Domokos.

KING CANNOT FLEE.

Revolutionary Agents Watching the Royal Palace in Athens.

London, May 8.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Private news from Athens, which has escaped censorship, shows the position of Royalty there to be more perilous than ever. The members of the Royal family rarely leave the palace, and their portraits have been withdrawn from public view. When the Queen and Princesses visit the hospitals they are openly insulted in the streets. The palace is watched by revolutionary agents lest their Majesties should attempt to flee the country."

It is said that Turkey is really the chief hindrance to the Powers proposing mediation, as the Porte claims the right to finish the war in the ordinary way.

DID AN AMERICAN DIE IN PARIS FIRE?

Purse Found in Ruins Marked "H. L. C. K. S., New York."

BELONGED TO A WOMAN.

Other Articles Discovered by Which She May Be Identified.

D'AUMALE KILLED BY SHOCK.

Stricken Down When Told That the Duchesse d'Alencon Had Perished—Funeral of Fire Victims.

By Raoul Duval.

(Copyright, 1907, by W. R. Hearst.)
Paris, May 7.—It is possible that a resident of New York perished in the terrible fire in the Charity Bazaar. I have just learned that the police to-day found a purse in the debris marked "H. L. C. K. S., New York." The purse was found with a fragment of burnt skirt, to which was attached a belt and pocket. Inside the pocket were the purse, gloves, a pocket key, a red powder box marked "Perry, London," small medicine case containing pastilles and two pocket handkerchiefs with red borders.

SHOCK KILLS D'AUMALE.
The Duke Stricken Down by the Death of the Duchesse d'Alencon.

(Copyright, 1907, by W. R. Hearst.)
Paris, May 7.—The Duke d'Aumale, son of the late King Louis Philippe, died early this morning of apoplexy, caused by the shock he received when informed that the Duchesse d'Alencon had perished in the Charity Bazaar fire.

The Duke d'Aumale will be much missed in artistic and literary Paris. His gift of Chantilly to the Academy amounted virtually to thirty million francs, without including the fable prices upon his collections.

It is a coincidence that the portrait of the Duke at this year's salon hung almost over the spot where the corpse of his beloved niece lay.

The Duke was a personal friend of every reigning sovereign in Europe, and certainly was the most popular prince in France. He steered clear of all friction with the republic, and his loyalty caused him to be chosen to preside at Bazaine's trial. Though following the great maxim of the Orleans family, "Tous pour un, un pour tous," he diverged in his views from the Comte de Paris, notably when his nephew linked his claim as pretender to the cause, or rather the craze, of General Boulanger.

Quite apart from Chantilly the Duke's fortune was colossal. In addition to Zucco, where he passed away, he owned St. Leon, near Paris, Wood Norton, in Worcestershire, town residences in Paris and London, and extensive landed property in Alsace. Or, in other words, the accumulated wealth of the Comtes made up a total which placed the Duke in the same class with the big millionaires of this century.

The Marquis de Beauvoir has just wired me that the Duke's body will be embalmed, then taken to the Dreux Royal Mausoleum of the house of Orleans and interred in the tomb of his much beloved wife, thus following the remains of the Duchesse d'Alencon within a comparatively short interval.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, May 7.—Henri Eugene Philippe Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, Prince of the family of Orleans, was born in Paris on January 16, 1822, and was the fourth son of the late King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amelie. He was educated for the army and did brilliant work in Algeria.

He married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, in 1844. She died at Twickenham, England, in 1893.

Sent Into Exile.

The Duc d'Aumale in 1847 succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria. On receiving the news of the revolution of February, 1848, he resigned his command and joined the ex-royal family in England. With his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and afterward resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits.

A pamphlet addressed by him to Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte at the beginning of 1891 caused a great sensation and led to a political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of the pamphlet to a fine and imprisonment. The Duc d'Aumale also challenged Prince Napoleon to fight a duel, and the latter's refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France.

The Duc d'Aumale returned to Paris in 1871 and took his seat in the Assembly on December 10, 1871. He was elected a member of the French Academy December 30, 1871, and was nominated a General of Division on March 10, 1872.

Given a Decree by Oxford.
The Duc d'Aumale was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1880 and in 1891 he was made Hon. D. C. L. of Oxford. The first two volumes of his "History of the Princes of the House of Conde" appeared in 1890 and the fifth volume appeared in 1899.

After the passing of the bill of expulsion against the head of this family the name of the Duc d'Aumale was cut off the French army list by the then Minister of War, General Boulanger, and the Duke withdrew from France. Soon after he had left the country it was discovered that he had given his beautiful Chateau de Chantilly, with all the priceless treasures it



The Duc d'Aumale.

The distinguished French soldier and statesman died yesterday from apoplexy resulting from the shock of the news of the death of the Duchesse d'Alencon. He was the son of the late King Louis Philippe, and was one of the richest men in France.

contained, to the Institute of France, in trust for the French nation.

The decree banishing the Duke from France was revoked in March, 1880, and he returned to Chantilly.

FUNERALS OF VICTIMS.

Bodies of the Persons Killed in the Paris Fire Carried to Cemeteries.

Paris, May 7.—Twenty victims of the fire were buried to-day. The churches where the funeral ceremonies took place and the routes traversed by the corteges were thronged with people. The crowds displayed the deepest sympathy for the relatives of the victims.

The funeral of the Comtesse de Hunolstein, sister-in-law of the Duchesse d'Uzes, took place to-day at the Church of St. Clothie. The Russian and German Ambassadors were present at the services and delegations from all the charities supported by the Comtesse followed the coffin. The deceased was one of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire.

United States Ambassador Enstis, who had previously written to M. Hanotaud, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing his condolence with the families of the victims of the fire at the Charity Bazaar, called personally upon the Minister this afternoon and repeated the expressions of his profound sympathy.

MONEY FOR RED CROSS.

Countess di Brazza Chosen President of the Woman's Committee for the Greek Fund.

The Countess di Brazza was elected president of the Woman's Committee of the American National Fund in aid of the Greek Red Cross Society yesterday morning in the rooms of the Peace Society at No. 37 West Twenty-second street, where the committee met to complete their organization and formulate plans for immediate action. The Countess di Brazza was first to lead the movement to raise funds called for by Queen Olga and has worked untiringly ever since. She is assisted by Miss Frances Willard, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Margaret Bottoms, president of the International Order of King's Daughters; Mrs. Mary Towne-Burt, Mrs. F. Schroeder-Barnes and Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, president of the New York School of Applied Design for Women. The firm of John Moore & Son, at No. 32 Nassau street, has been selected as treasurer and bankers for this fund.

Mr. Solon J. Vlasto is the secretary-general of the whole movement, but, owing to the pressure of his duties, the Woman's Committee will engage the services of a paid secretary at once.

Mass meetings have been held during the past week all over the country for the purpose of adding this cause. The Countess di Brazza returned from Boston and Hartford on Thursday, where she went to help organize a State committee. At the Boston meeting \$150 was collected, besides numerous pledges for other amounts.

Miss Clara Barton came to this city on Monday to confer with the Woman's Committee, when it was then decided to formally endorse the Woman's Committee appeal. Philadelphia has offered to form a similar committee and Washington is expected to follow suit.

The clergymen of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have been requested by the committee to make simultaneous appeals to their congregations next Sunday, and to take up a collection for the suffering Christians in Greece and their Turkish prisoners.

The Countess di Brazza leaves for Washington to-morrow to aid in the organization of a committee there.

Authorized Hunger.

[Detroit Tribune.]
There are good and pious persons who believe that a man who has no letters of recommendation from an organized charity society cannot possibly be hungry.

An African Enchantment

S. K. (Sparkling Kolafr), a product of the African Sterculia Nut, is a drink without a peer. A specific for thirst and fatigue. About the price of ginger ale.

Made by The Breweries Co., New York Agent, Fred Rayner, 420 West 55th St.

the loving cup Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were visibly affected.

Bayard Lauds Hay.

Mr. Bayard, in responding to Mr. Crane's sentiments, spoke for an hour. "If I was ever worth a button," he said, "in the course of his speech, 'you have here a better button to put in my place. I rejoice in my successor, for he will be as fair as I have always sought to be.'"

Baron Russell proposed the health of Ambassador Hay, who, responding, said: "I always have been, and fancy I am now, cordially opposed to Mr. Bayard on almost every matter of public concern upon which men of good will may differ; but I have always been happy and proud of his personal friendship. I have shared the pleasure all his friends have taken in observing the unexampled affection and popularity which he has conquered in England. They are successes so complete that they can provoke neither envy nor emulation. Certainly no immediate successor of Mr. Bayard would be so injudicious as to attempt to rival his brilliant career. None but Ulysses could bend the bow of Ulysses."

"Ambassador to the English."

"Mr. Bayard will always be remembered as our first Ambassador, and all the more because he has gained the affectionate esteem not only of the Government and the governing classes, but also of the masses of the people of these islands."

"Since the great Revolution in France, which brought the people forward as the principal factor of sovereignty there, it has been the fashion of the kings and emperors to call themselves emperors and kings, not of France, but of the French."

"In like manner it would be not inappropriate to call Mr. Bayard not so much Ambassador to England as Ambassador to the English. I join you in wishing him and his family God speed."

DEATH OF ESTERHAZY.

The Famous Hungarian Count Leaves 100,000,000 Francs Behind Him.

Vienne, May 7.—The famous sportsman, Count Nicolas Esterhazy, died to-day of his estate near Komorn, Hungary. He leaves a fortune of 100,000,000 francs.

TO MOTHERS OF LARGE FAMILIES.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Tree.

In this world-day world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

Mrs. A. C. BULLER, 1123 North Albany avenue, near Humboldt Park, Chicago, Ill., says: "I am fifty-one years old and have had twelve children, and my youngest is eight years old. I have been suffering for some time with a terrible weakness; that bearing-down feeling was dreadful, and I could not walk any distance. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash and they have cured me. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

ACTIVE

TRADE WINNERS—An elegant lot of new fine Fancy Cheviot, Men's Spring Suits, we've just placed on sale at



\$12

There are 26 patterns in all—all sizes. It's only through wide-awake purchasing of woollens, for spot cash, that we are able to offer these suits at so low a figure.

WM. VOGEL & SON

THE GREAT NEW YORK CLOTHIERS.

Broadway, Cor. Houston St.

Mothers will find it of interest to visit our New Children's Department. Mail orders carefully filled.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

Daily Edition (In Greater New York and Jersey City)..... One Cent
Daily Edition (outside of Greater New York and Jersey City and on tra. ins.)..... Two Cents
Evening Edition..... One Cent
Sunday..... Five Cents

TERMS—POSTAGE INCLUDED.

For the United States (outside of New York City, Canada and Mexico:

Daily and Sunday:	Daily Only:
One Year..... \$8.50	One Year..... \$5.00
Six Months..... 4.25	Six Months..... 3.00
One Month..... .75	One Month..... .50
Sunday:	Evening:
One Year..... \$2.50	One Year..... \$3.50
Six Months..... 1.25	One Month..... .30